

BEER FEES HELP TO PAY SALARIES

PLENTY OF MONEY IN TREASURY BUT CONSTITUTION PREVENTS USE.

WAGES FROM REVENUE FUNDS

Money Coming In Will Prove Life Preserver for Office Holders—
—Capitol Building Fund Biggest of Sealed Amounts.

Jefferson City.

There is a balance in the state revenue fund of exactly \$49,271.30, or about \$20,000 less than enough to pay the monthly salary roll of the state at the close of the present month. There will be some money coming in, however, and there will be enough on hand to meet the payroll. The beer inspection fees for the month will probably amount to \$45,000, and this will prove a life preserver for the office holders.

Official statements have been given out within the past week showing that there is a balance in the treasury amounting to \$4,018,725.06, but only a little more than \$49,000 of this sum can be used for current expenses, the support of the state institutions and the general running expenses of the state government. The rest of the total is tied up in special funds, the largest being the new capitol fund, since something like \$1,500,000 has lately been disbursed from the public school fund.

Printing Business Shows Gains.

If the volume of business done by publishers and printers of the state is any criterion as to the intelligence of its inhabitants then the fact that the worth of output of 1,353 of such establishments was \$34,831,650 for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1916, as compared to the worth of \$24,412,000 for 1,253 establishments in 1904, shows that Missouri has made huge strides during the last eleven years, announces a bulletin of the bureau of labor statistics. The gain in little over a decade is \$10,419,650, or nearly 43 per cent.

While St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Joplin, Sedalia, Carthage, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Moberly and Cape Girardeau are the Missouri cities in which are to be found most of the printing and publishing houses of the state, there is not a town or even a village of any proportion which has not at least one weekly paper, with the majority of towns having at least two publications. There are published in Missouri, approximately 1,000 dailies, weekly and monthly newspapers, journals, and magazines. The dailies of Missouri, including the large ones of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield and other cities of the state number 86, with six published in the German language.

The printing and publishing industry probably employs a more intelligent, energetic and efficient line of workers than any other of the 120 different manufacturing lines of the state, states the bulletin. Salaried individuals and wage earners employed by 1,353 establishments, during the fiscal year under consideration, numbered 11,099. There was paid out in wages and salaries to this host, \$7,660,550 in 1915-16 or more than enough to meet the expenses of governing Missouri by the state for the year 1916. The 1,353 printing and publishing establishments represented an invested capital of approximately \$25,000,000 as compared to \$22,000,000 for 1910; \$16,500,000 for 1905 and \$11,500,000 for 1900, a gain of nearly 20 per cent in this respect in five years.

Still in Federal Service.

Guardsmen have grown fat in Uncle Sam's service. Weights taken in physical examinations preparatory to demobilization show an average gain in weight of three pounds per man.

Statements that the regiments will be mustered out are erroneous. The guardsmen will turn their equipment over to the state and demobilize only. This means that the men, after receiving their final pay check, will be ready to return home, but will still be in the service of the United States and ready at any future time to answer the president's call.

Major Names Commission.

Under an act appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at Richmond, Ray county, Gov. Major appointed Louis Child, Jewell Mayes and William Milligan as the commission to select plans and supervise the construction of a memorial to Gen. Alexander W. Donahoe.

THE FLAG AND THE MAN!



BLAMES HIS PARTY

UNDERWOOD'S CRITICISM OF WILSON AND CONGRESS.

Alabama Statesman Brave Enough to Tell the Truth About the "Settlement" of the Railroad Strike Situation.

"Settling the railroad strike situation" is the title of a ghastly farce enacted in Washington. Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic congress formed the presenting cast.

They have "settled" the matter by deferring it until after election.

Listen to a leading Democrat, Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, telling the truth about what has been done, as he told it in the senate on September 1:

"But when you tell me that my duty to the American people, my duty to my country, my protection of my flag, is served by simply consenting without knowledge to a temporary settlement of a problem that will last but six months by the terms of the settlement and lead to nothing, that I have served the great American people by surrendering my legislative power to the dictation of someone else, then I say that if I must legislate and fail to stand for what I conceive to be the interests of the great American public, they cannot take my commission away from me too quick for my own satisfaction and the benefit of the constituency I represent."

And further:

"We are going to make it a law of the land that for six months this eight-hour day as a basis of wage shall be tried out in this country."

"When the six months are over, what then? If there is nothing more than the eight-hour day, you are where you are today."

"The men have got their pay on an eight-hour basis of pay for six months. There is no guaranty in the bill that the railroad management will continue to pay it at the end of six months. There is no guaranty in the bill that the men themselves will not strike at the end of six months. You have stopped a strike for six months by paying this additional wage, but at the end of six months you are where you are to-day."

Tax Burdens Due to Democrats.

To reach into your pockets for more money to pay for its extravagance, the Democratic administration has invaded the domain of taxation formerly left to the states, compelling the states to seek new sources, and therefore multiplying tax burdens.

In the face of the war, we are buying more goods abroad, under the Democratic Underwood tariff, than we bought under the Republican protective tariff, but we get less revenue out of them. For example, under the protective tariff in the fiscal year 1912, we imported goods to the value of \$1,808,000,000, on which we collected customs dues to the amount of \$325,340,000, or 18 per cent. In the fiscal year 1916, (ending June 30th), we imported goods to the amount of \$2,197,883,000, on which we collected only \$211,886,000 or 9.72 per cent, a loss in revenue of \$114,474,000.

Absurd Boast.

When Mr. Wilson speaks of the great and wise measures adopted for national defense he must cause the judicious to smile sadly or to groan. If Mr. Wilson's fellow countrymen will realize that although the need for these defense measures has been apparent for two years not a single increment to defense at this time exists anywhere except on paper and cannot exist anywhere else for one or two years more, they will comprehend the irony of this boast.

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER

Statistics of American Trade Show Danger That Menaces Country's Most Vital Interests.

Reducing it to dollars and cents, what do we find in regard to American trade during the past few years?

Our exports, exclusive of war supplies, have gone down nearly 40 per cent. Our imports of foreign-made goods, that compete with American-made goods in American markets, have increased, in the case of Canada alone, more than 90 per cent.

Imports from Canada increased from \$120,571,180 to \$204,018,227, when we compare the figures of the last year under the Republican protective tariff law with those of the present year, under the Underwood non-protective Democratic tariff law.

Exports for the 10-month period from August, 1915, to May, 1916, were \$3,601,000,000. Practically two-thirds of these exports were war supplies. Only about \$1,300,000,000 consisted of peace products. In the first 10-month period under the Underwood law, October, 1913, to August, 1914, exports totaled \$1,952,000,000. These were peace products, the exportation of which had slumped from a total of \$2,110,500,000 in the 10-month period from October, 1912, to August, 1913, under the Payne law.

In other words, we are exporting 40 per cent less of peace products and importing 40 to 60 per cent more of foreign goods under Democratic non-protective tariff than we did under the Republican protective tariff.

It takes no expert mathematician to figure the meaning of this business showing, or the ruinous consequences when peace prevails in Europe. Just think it over.

VOTERS KNOW THE TRUTH

Country Has Always Been Prosperous When the Republican Party Held the Reins of Power.

Incapacity for governing is charged against the Republican party by Woodrow Wilson in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for president. This kind of partisan chatter may please the violent partisans in Democratic ranks, but will be smiled at by most people acquainted with the recent history of our country.

The greatest progress in American history and the highest prosperity ever attained by the United States came in the 16-year period of Republican party government from 1897 to 1913. In this period the Republican party not only put on the books of the nation a vast amount of wise legislation, but it gathered the material on which practically all the good features of legislation in the past four years were based.

Candidate Wilson dismissed the currency law at length, claiming a great Democratic achievement therein. But it was the labor of years by Nelson W. Aldrich, Republican senator from Rhode Island, and by Julius C. Burrows, Republican senator from Michigan, that provided the data for the drafting of the currency law. And, in addition, when his own majority party members were in revolt against the administration measure it was to the Republican members of congress that President Wilson turned with an appeal for aid, and from whom he received it. The Democrats conveniently forget that when there is a little credit to be claimed.

May Boost Appropriations.

Appropriations for this congress are but a half-billion larger than for any previous congress. Tut, tut! Why mention such a small matter? Let us go ahead and endorse the extravagance of this congress and the next Democratic congress may boost appropriations up another \$500,000,000.—Sioux City Journal

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 1

PLOT THAT FAILED.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 23.

GOLDEN TEXT—They shall fight against thee; but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee, saith Jehovah, to deliver thee.—Jer. 1:19.

The stirring events of this lesson occurred in the Castle Antonia and the Sanhedrin hall, near the temple court of Jerusalem; also in Caesarea, the Roman capital of Judea, on the Mediterranean coast, in the year A. D. 57, just at the close of Paul's third missionary journey. The lesson pictures two successive days of strange adventures in which Paul was concerned, a narrow escape and the unexpected providences used in his deliverance. The day was inaugurated by Paul's magic words "I am a Roman citizen," which caused the commander, Lysias, to release him from the threatened scourging, and made him more than ordinarily careful in his treatment of Paul.

I. Before the Elders (vv. 1-12). By referring back to chapter 21, v. 13, we find the charge which really underlay all of Paul's trouble, his preaching in the name of the Lord Jesus. Paul's defense is interesting. He gives us a rehearsal of his Christian life, laying emphasis upon its blamelessness and the fact that he is not an apostate Jew. The high priest speaks to silence him, but not gently. Although Paul for a moment seems to give way to his justifiable indignation, he quickly reveals his reverence for the rulers of the people. He then divides the sanhedrin. Read carefully chapter 22:6-7, and compare with verses 17 and 18. The sanhedrin could not explain this testimony of Paul, and were seeking to put aside the whole question. An interesting discussion would be to consider the insult to Paul. Was his indignation right and rightly expressed? Another question, the matter of Paul's apology. Just for what did he apologize? Is it ever wrong to speak evil of rulers? These were indeed days of stress and storm. Was Paul justified in dividing the sanhedrin in order to conquer their opposition to him? Again, how God used these incidents in the furtherance of the gospel is a suggestive lesson for us all. It has been hinted that Ananias was not in his priestly garments, and therefore perhaps not readily recognized by Paul. Paul may never have seen him, as he was elected high priest after Paul had left the council. It is interesting to note that it is not said that anyone struck Paul or that Paul did not apologize for his words or deny them to be true, but only for their being spoken to the high priest. Read in this connection what Christ said to the Pharisees (Matt. 23:27). Paul apologized because he had broken the law found in Exodus 22:28. In the trial of Christ one of the officers struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, whereupon Jesus answered him, saying: "If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil, but if well, why smitest thou me?" On the other hand, when Jesus was ill-treated by the common soldiers, he opened not his mouth.

II. The Plot and Deliverance (vv. 12-35). Paul's prospect was not a pleasant one. In his darkness God appeared to his faithful servant to cheer him (v. 11). Perhaps Paul was tempted to think he had made a mistake in coming to Jerusalem over the protests of his friends, but evidently the Lord heartily approved of his testimony there. A dangerous conspiracy was forming against him, but God was, as he always is, beforehand with his comfort and preparation for the crisis. We have often speculated as to what became of the forty men who entered into it (see v. 12)—whether they actually lived up to their oath. If they did, they must have died of starvation. They were determined men, willing to go any length, and fancied they were doing the will of God. There is no more dangerous man than he who fancies that he must be the judge as to who are God's friends and who are his foes, and that he is the appointed executioner of God's judgment. The plot was well laid, and seemed certain of success, but it failed miserably. (See Psalm 2:1-4; 64:1-10; Isaiah 41:10). The wicked, who leave God out of their plans, no matter how cunningly they plot, are doomed to failure (Rom. 8:31). These plotters co-operated with the priest. Ecclesiastics have often descended to the lowest villainy. Men are not murdered today, though their reputations are often blasted by unprincipled and hellishly impelled professed followers of the lowly Nazarene. Paul had friends in this city.

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced



to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

Very Strict.

"Does your sweetheart allow you to kiss her?"

"She's that strict that if I venture to steal a kiss she immediately makes me give it back."

Evidence.

"I guess the ancients must have had their troubles with careless servants, too."

"What makes you think so?"

"Just look at the way those old time pieces of statuary are all smashed up."

Free Trip.

"The best thing about this trip," said the retired merchant as he lay back luxuriously in the comfortable chair on the porch of a \$12-a-day hotel, "is that it is not costing me a cent!"

"How's that?" asked an envious spectator.

"It's all coming out of my heirs," said the man, smiling happily.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Kansas Case

W. H. Siddons, 303 S. Main St., Wellington, Kan., says: "My kidneys were in bad shape and caused me no end of trouble. I had to get up often at night to pass the kidney secretions and my back pained so severely I couldn't get around without misery. When I got up from a chair I had to take hold of something for support. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me strong and well."

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